







C. L. VALLANDIGHAM

As many of our readers are doubtless aware of this, Clement L. Vallandigham, the convicted traitor to his Government, was last week nominated for Governor of Ohio by the National Convention of the Democracy of that State. In the nomination of an individual convicted as a traitor to his Government, for the Chief Magistracy of a great State, there is something startling. In fact, it is almost tantamount to rebellion itself. It is a proclamation of defiance to the constituted authorities of the General Government, and can be regarded in no other light. Had the friends of Vallandigham based his claims to the candidacy upon any great principle of right, their action would appear in a different light; but this has not been done. An honest protest against the violation of any cherished or inalienable right, should claim the respect of every lover of republican institutions. But in the action of the convention, there is nothing candid or honest. Defiance of the Government appears to have been their only object. They have not disputed that Vallandigham deserved punishment. The only defence they set up for him, is that he was not tried in accordance with the forms of law. [Rebel sympathizers in the North as well as traitors in the South, are great sticklers for law and the Constitution, while at the same time they are daily violating the same.] In different times from what we are now experiencing, it would be just and proper to entertain and properly weigh a question of this character, but in the midst of a war, when the vitality of the Government is seriously threatened, the constituted authorities have not always time to engage in lengthy and prolonged trials and to follow the prolix and complicated forms of legal procedure. No government which engaged in war has been enabled to do this. It is enough for the authorities to know that substantial and impartial justice has been done, and this is usually sufficient to satisfy every truly loyal man who loves his country more than party and the "loaves and fishes" of office.

The country is now in a great state of excitement, and he who can sleep soundly with the dreadful volcano of war hanging over him, must have strong nerves to say the least. This need not be so in the North, and should not be. If the teachings of party leaders and the machinations of designing demagogues had been promptly treated with scorn and contempt, we would now be a unit here in the North. Will not those staid and sober men—men who have property in farms, or property in any shape and who are not looking to office for a living, stop and reflect for a moment upon the awful consequences which must follow a disregard of law and the adherence to men and measures, whose teachings are calculated to distract or divide rather than unite and bind together a people whose interests and whose destinies are the same? Of what consequence is it to the great majority of the people, which party or what set of men are elected to office, so that they are honest and trustworthy? Let us not, then, be divided, on this great question of saving our Government, because this or that man, for the purpose of advancing his own selfish ends, is crying out against this or that measure of the administration, in its attempt to put down the rebellion. The time has come when every man, however humble or however exalted his position, must show his hand. We must array ourselves on the side of law and order, or sink into anarchy, confusion and death! Which will you choose, or where will you be found?

**Rebel Spies Hung by Rosecrans.**  
A bold attempt was made at Franklin, Tenn., by two rebel spies of extraordinary character, to obtain full information in regard to the fortifications there. Williams, formerly of Gen. Scott's staff, and brother to the officer of that name late of General McClellan's staff, and Chief of Artillery in Bragg's army, with a Lieutenant Danlap, appeared in Franklin, dressed in full National uniforms, and exhibiting commissions signed by E. D. Townsend, and endorsed by Gen. Rosecrans, appointing them Inspectors of Fortifications in the department. The parties being suspected were immediately arrested; the commissions proved to be forgeries, and the bold game was cut short by trying, convicting and hanging the spies. They confessed their guilt.

Those who read the Cincinnati Enquirer and believe what it says, are in a fair way to commit acts of an unlawful character toward their government in this trying hour. Such papers as the Enquirer and the Chicago Times, and such speakers as Dan Voorhees and Tom Hendricks have been the direct means of causing the Bytewards or "Knights of the Golden Circle" to attempt to resist the draft. Nothing more certain than this.

**The Substance of Monday's News.**  
June 15th.—The rebels report that Grant's pickets are ten miles deep, and every means of approach to Vicksburg, closely guarded, requiring great courage and care to reach the city. Grant, on the 14th, had been communicating with the Federal fleet which the rebels regarded as betokening a movement or renewal of the assault on Vicksburg. Under date of June 13 via Cairo, Ill., it is stated that the lines of the army remain in the same position, but the rebels were known to be in a desperate condition within Vicksburg, and must surrender in a short time. The health of the Union soldiers, under Grant, was good and they were in fine spirits.

From Louisville, Ky., under date of the 13th, we have the following: About one hundred rebel cavalry intercepted cars loaded with Federal horses at Elizabethtown, and captured sixty horses, burned three cars, broke open Adams' express office, and stole seven hundred dollars, a gold watch, and a diamond ring, and vanished. Our troops are in pursuit.

The reduction of Port Hudson is progressing bravely under Banks. On this point, we have the following by way of New York, under date of the 14th: New Orleans letters of the 6th state that our lines at Port Hudson are within speaking distance of the rebels. Batteries have been erected and heavy guns mounted. Our mortar and gunboats keep up a continuous fire into the place night and day. The place will doubtless soon surrender.

The mouths of Red and Black rivers are being blockaded by the Union forces. We have the following by telegraph on this point: A letter from Red River states that a portion of our gunboats are blockading the mouths of Red and Black rivers, up which there is known to be some twenty rebel steamers, but few of them, however, are properly manned or equipped.

The rebels on the Rappahannock, it is thought will assume the offensive. The New York Herald says, under date of June 14th: The enemy displays a large force in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, but makes no demonstration, except picket firing and occasional artillery shots. Longstreet's and Ewell's corps are near Culpepper, preparing for a movement on our right. Firing was heard in the direction of United States Ford this morning. Another dispatch dated 3d Army Corps, 13th, says: The movements of Lee in the direction of Culpepper have been on a larger scale than was at first supposed, embracing all his army, except about 10,000, which remain opposite Falmouth. No doubt Lee intends to cross everything in a determined effort to cross the Rappahannock and assume the offensive.

Destroying the resources of the rebels, having become a "necessary evil," our men on the lower Mississippi have been doing it on a grand scale. The following extracts from a letter of an officer, dated Haines Bluff, June 1st, 1863, is corroborative of this fact: "We reached here (Haines Bluff) yesterday after a week's march up between the Black and Yazoo rivers. The object of the expedition was to destroy the resources of the country to prevent the enemy from subsisting their armies and to drive out any force he might have in that region, and if possible to ascertain if the enemy was concentrating an army of any considerable force for the purpose of raising the siege of Vicksburg. We had six brigades, numbering something over 10,000 men. We have marched over one hundred miles in a week, during the hottest kind of weather. We destroyed all the forage and cotton and drove off all the cattle, horses and mules between the two lines for a distance of fifty miles. We met no considerable body of the enemy, and only had one or two slight skirmishes. We ascertained where the enemy was concentrating and gained much valuable information which may be of use hereafter. The commanding General reported to Gen. Grant at Haines Bluff, who seemed well satisfied with our operations. It was a painful but an imperative duty to destroy everything, such as cotton, meat, mills and cotton gins that we could find, sparing only dwellings and a small supply of provisions for each family. They can raise no force to make us give up the siege."

**TUESDAY'S NEWS.—JUNE 16.**—We clip the following from the Ind. Journal of Tuesday morning, as containing the substance of the despatches of Tuesday morning: The "quiet on the Potomac" is broken again, and by such forces, and with such apparent desperation, that when restored we suspect that one party or the other will be left too weak to disturb it again soon. Lee has crossed the Rappahannock with his whole army, excepting a few guard at Fredericksburg, and is moving rapidly towards the Maryland line, it is said, and the repulse of Reynolds, and the hard fighting of Milroy, near Winchester, with the skirmishing all along the Potomac, confirm it. Hooker has removed his base of supplies to Alexandria, and is throwing his whole strength in Lee's way, with little success as yet, judging from the rebel force that has managed to get so close to Maryland. Both have been largely reinforced, but Hooker has let all his "two years" men, and his additions have done little more probably than leave him where he was when he retreated from Chancellorsville, while Lee has no doubt made very considerable positive additions to his force. Whether Hooker has been

too weak to watch all points, or has been hoodwinked by Lee, as Lee was first by him, that the rebel army has managed to get across the Rappahannock, and a portion get to the Potomac, without resistance, we cannot tell, but it looks to us very much as if our General had been out-generalled. "The Government certainly does not feel that all is as it should be," for the President has called for 100,000 men for six months, an unnecessary demand if this operation of Lee's had been foreseen and provided against. There is a "big scare" on the Potomac and in Pennsylvania, and we fear there is plenty of reason for it. Hooker has the advantage of moving on a shorter line, and with better means of transportation, at least so far as the defence of Washington is concerned, and he may make the Capital "all safe," but how the 100,000 fresh levies are to get guns, equipments, and transportation in time to do any service against Lee we don't see, unless he should get into a good place and stop awhile, in which case he would stand a most splendid chance of never getting out. We base our comments on the news as we get it, but we feel very confident that there is some exaggeration in it. There always is in these sensation reports, even when there is a basis of truth in them. But there is not enough to quiet our apprehensions that Pennsylvania and Maryland are to suffer again.

Since the above was written our apprehensions have been confirmed and increased. The rebels, said to be 10,000 strong, are in Hagerstown Maryland, and may be in Pennsylvania now, very probably are. So far as yet informed there is no force to resist them. Hooker is no where and Lee is close behind to support them.

**REBELS IN MARYSVILLE, Ky.**—In addition to the above, we have the following, under date of "Marysville, Ky., June 15th": "About one hundred and fifty mounted rebels dashed into this place last evening, capturing government horses, arms, &c. At daylight this morning they robbed a number of stores of a large amount of goods, and afterwards left in the direction of Big Sandy."

**Rebel Prisoners Joining the Union Army.**

The Indianapolis Journal of Monday contains the following: "Quite an interesting scene occurred on Saturday morning. The band of the 71st Indiana marched from Camp Morton, followed by 105 loyal Tennesseans, uniformed as Union Cavalry. They came down Pennsylvania street to Market, and then filed off to Circle street and around the Circle to Meridian, then down Washington and Illinois streets to the Union depot. At the Journal office they were halted, when three cheers were proposed by the Surgeon of the 71st Indiana for 'East Tennessee and the Union,' which proposition was heartily responded to by the Tennesseans and some citizens who had gathered around. These soldiers came here about two weeks ago from Vicksburg as rebel prisoners. Most of them had been conscripted and all are loyal to the Union. They had been released from their imprisonment and allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the 'old government,' as they term it, and have shown a patriotism worthy of all praise by volunteering in the Union army. They all now belong to the 5th Tennessee Cavalry, and go to Lexington, Ky., and thence into East Tennessee to fight the rebels who have tyrannized over them for so many long months. One of these soldiers informed us that he was conscripted but two months ago and taken immediately to Vicksburg. He congratulates himself upon the prospects of an early return to his Union loving friends in East Tennessee."

A train left during Saturday afternoon for Cincinnati with these members of the 5th (loyal) Tennessee Cavalry. Those who have been constantly asserting that the negroes would not fight have a practical illustration to the contrary in the late fight at Milliken's Bend, where the rebels undertook to damage Gen. Grant by taking the place and thus cutting off his supplies. The place was garrisoned by a regiment of Iowa troops and two or three negro regiments. Upon this force the rebels made a determined and terrible attack, and at first were partially successful in carrying their point; but the negroes after breaking into some confusion, and finding that their captured companions were being slaughtered, rallied with great desperation and drove the rebels back with immense slaughter. Dr. Hervey, of Indianapolis, who was present during the battle, and who has witnessed many other battles, describes this as one of the most hard fought he has ever seen. The bravery and heroic conduct of the negroes on this occasion has never been surpassed, if indeed it has been equalled by any of the white regiments during the war.

**PASS HIM AROUND.**—A man that will not pay an honest debt to the printer deserves not only the execration of the whole craft, but the scorn and contempt of community generally. And he who is not reliable in one thing cannot be trusted with safety in another.

The Cincinnati Times says that this city is being canvassed for subscriptions to Lloyd's new map of the United States and British America. Were we to determine the merits of the map by the character of the publisher, we should say its reliability is not worth a pinch of snuff. He won't pay his debts, having failed to respond to our order to the amount of three or four dollars.

**"B-2" Being "Pressed."**  
Mr. Editor: Elder Cox preached a National Fast Day Sermon, intending it to have a political bearing on a great moral question. He committed a gross inconsistency in attempting to criticize the conduct of others. His true position, on the most important question of the times, was ill defined. In our brief "review," we brought him to task about it, and asked for additional explanations. He has maintained strict silence so far, but as Editor who worships chiefly at the famous "North East corner," and who is well versed in the moral bearings of any question, and who most likely represents the Elder's sentiments, comes to his relief? With what sort of success the following will show. Here is what we said, and of which complaint is made: "It will greatly relieve our apprehensions, and serve to remove any doubts that may be lingering about our mind in regard to the true character of Elder Cox's sermon, if he will, in a fair and unequivocal way, answer the following question: Do you believe the institution of human slavery to be of Divine origin—morally right?"

It will be observed that we make no suggestions as to whether he shall answer affirmatively or negatively, as, in either case, it would explain the true meaning of his sermon. The sapient Editor of the "Press," in his last issue, says:

"A writer in the last Banner reviews the discourse delivered by Elder Cox on National fast day, and winds up by propounding the following query: Do you believe the institution of human slavery to be of Divine origin—morally right? If Dr. Cox will only answer this question in the affirmative, it will, says the writer, 'greatly relieve our apprehensions, and serve to remove any doubts as to the Doctor's loyalty!'"

Did the reader ever see a more flagrant falsification of the record? In this effort the Editor exhibits a degree of depravity bordering on the total! But we ought not to complain, for it corresponds exactly with the moral fountain where he drinks!

He continues: "How supremely patriotic! and how very modest!" Is there any want of "patriotism," or "modesty," in propounding a great question, involving morals, to a leand minister, whose only business ought to be to instruct the ignorant in morals?

But again: "In the estimation of this pink of abolition propriety, all who are willing to leave the institution of slavery where Washington, Jefferson and Franklin left it—subject to State laws—are disloyal, while those only are loyal who declare against slavery, and reduce their theory into practice in the inauguration of John Brown raids to reenact the scenes of Hayti and St. Domingo."

First, The Editor does not relieve the Elder any, nor acquit himself honorably, nor answer our main question, "Is slavery morally right?" by calling us a "pink of abolition propriety!" The peculiar doctrines of an abolitionist are not necessarily comprehended in the question. This being true, the Elder ought to either furnish us an answer, or permit the "reformers" to do so. It is by no means necessary, in order to be loyal, that a man "decline against a very," for he may hate it privately if he chooses, without declamation; but if it is necessary, during the present great controversy in this country, in order to be a traitor, to love and defend the nefarious institution more than he does a Republican form of Government! All the enemies to that Democratic form of government, given the American people by such men as Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, that we have seen since the rebellion was inaugurated, are defenders of slavery!

Second, Oh, Howard! Slavery went away where Washington, Jefferson and Franklin left it—and that is what is the matter! Has it not been jumping, and trying to jump, out of the pen, where these distinguished patriots left it, ever since they quit the earth? Did it not convulse this great nation, and threaten it with a speedy dissolution, when it jumped from under State laws where it existed, over into Missouri? Did it not inaugurate our present infamous rebellion by an armed effort to jump over into Kansas? Were we not precipitated into the rebellion by Old Buck's Lecompton message, and the "Dred Scott Decision," seeking to assist it in jumping into all North America? Lastly, did it not throw off all law, both State and National, then jump out of the Union, and declare the separation final? We leave an impartial history to answer.

Third, What of "Hayti and St. Domingo?" As we understand it, Hayti is only the Indian name for St. Domingo, and is not a separate nation as our quotation implies. What of the horrid scenes alluded to? They were all caused by slavery! And we defy the Editor to point us to any Nation of people, who are, or have been, engulfed in the infernal traffic in human flesh, and failed to exhibit such scenes.

Fourth, We wish the Demo crazy would cease to make "raids" on history and common decency, and answer questions by some other argument than simply calling a man an Abolitionist.

There is a great deal of excitement throughout this and some of our adjoining counties just at this time. We would take occasion to say to the Republicans and Union Democrats, "go slow," keep cool, do not say or do anything to aggravate your opponents, but if attacked defend yourself like a patriot. We would also advise you not to believe one half of the stuff that is being circulated through the country.—Worthington Gas

**Murder in Washington County.**

A. P. Hopper, an old citizen of Washington county, was murdered on the 4th instant by some unknown person, while ploughing in the field. The Salem Democrat gives the following particulars:

Our readers will remember that a difficulty occurred some time last fall between Hopper and a man by the name of Brown, in which Brown was waylaid and shot, though not fatally. Hopper was arrested and tried as the guilty party, but there being no evidence adduced sufficient to convict him, was finally acquitted. About 4 o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst., his wife (Hopper's) heard the report of a gun, and after waiting some time, became uneasy, and proceeded to the field where her husband was at work and found him a corpse. Upon examination of the whereabouts of where he lay, a place was discovered where a man had been lying in the fence corner, but a few paces from where the dead man lay. It seems that he had driven to the end of the row which he was ploughing, and had turned and started back when the fatal shot was fired. The ball entered under the right shoulder blade, and came out at the left breast.—We have not heard whether the murderer has been arrested or not.

**From the Salem "Union Democrat."**  
**What are we fighting for?**

There are not a few who profess not to know what we are fighting for. They are more deeply concerned for the fate of their own future political status, than for the fate of their country. They are peace men in time of war, and war men in time of peace. They seem not to realize, that the very existence of the Government is involved in the issue of the present contest. They opposed a dissolution of the Union, and yet they are in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The "unity of the government," which Washington recommended so strongly in his farewell address, is not in their view, worth fighting for. It is no longer regarded by them as that which constitutes us "one people," as the "main pillar in the edifice of our real independence—the support of our tranquility at home, peace abroad; of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize."

We are fighting for the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States. We are fighting for the Government, as it was in the days of Washington—for that "unity of Government," which constitutes us "one people"—for the stars and stripes to float over every foot of land, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We are fighting for the rights of American citizens to the protection of their Government wherever they may be found, whether at home or abroad, in the loyal or disloyal States; and we hold that whenever the government fails to extend that protection, it forfeits the support of every loyal citizen. We are fighting for the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and we are determined never to surrender that right to any power on earth, cost what it may to maintain it. In a word, we are fighting for the priceless legacy which was bequeathed to us by our fathers, and sealed with their blood, and we are determined to transmit it unimpaired to "our posterity." We never will consent to a separation or division of it. Never! never!!

**OPPOSITION TO THE ENROLLMENT.**  
We clip the following items relative to the enrollment in this State and Illinois from the Indianapolis Journal of Monday:

Refusing to give the Enrolling Commissioner the names of persons subject to the draft is a violation of the Conscription law, and renders the parties liable to two years imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars. The authorities at Washington hold any act calculated to prevent the enrollment to be resistance to the draft, and will rigidly enforce the law.

On Saturday, the Enrolling Commissioner's papers were seized by a mob in Fulton county and destroyed. Captain Farquhar left the city on Saturday night in command of a company of troops for Rochester, from whence they will proceed to the locality where the trouble exists.

Mrs. McCafferty, of Chicago, resisted the enrollment of her husband, arming herself with a butcher knife, and declaring that if the "infernal abolitionists" did not leave her house she would give them "a grave upon her own door step." She has been arrested and held to bail in \$1,000 to answer any indictment that may be found against her in the United States Court.

The Paris (Ill.) Beacon says two fellows living at Catfish Point acknowledge they lost their revolvers at Indianapolis, and when asked why they didn't fight, said: "Fight, h—l, with bayonets sticking right at you!"

A Copperhead of Indianapolis gave another reason. He was declaiming against the Administration, and said the Democracy would resist before they would become slaves to it. When asked why they came armed to the State Convention, he answered "to protect themselves, but they did not use their arms because their leaders would not let them!" The gentleman retorted by asking: "Is it any worse for you to be slaves to the government than to your leaders?"

When the rank and file of a party are held in abject submission to their leaders, it does not look well for them to boast of being freemen.—Ind. Journal.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—It is our duty to record this week the most melancholy accident that we remember ever to have announced as occurring within our county. Two young men, Jesse Osborn, and Brown, while riding along the road near the farm of John McMaisters, in Liberty township, were crushed to death, together with the horses which they were riding, by a falling tree from the road side, on Friday, Osborn, our informant states, was killed instantly. Brown survived some hours. Mr. R. Swain, who was but a short distance in advance of the two unfortunate young men, barely escaped with his life, the falling tree striking and slightly injuring him, completely demolishing the wagon in which he was riding, and instantly killing one of the horses attached.—Rockville Republican, 10th.

**From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union.**

We conversed yesterday with an intelligent officer of the army stationed at Franklin, and other gentlemen from that place, relative to the spies who were arrested there and hung. The facts in the case are substantially as follows:

The two men, dressed in Federal uniform, and on horseback, approached our pickets just after sundown, with forged passes, representing themselves to be Federal officers. A guard was detailed to accompany them to the headquarters of Col. J. P. Baird, Commander of the Post. They informed him that they were Col. Orton, Inspector General and Major Dunlap, Assistant, and had orders from Adjutant General Townsend, at Washington, and Gen. Halleck's order to inspect the outposts. They remained with Col. Baird a short time, strolled through the fortifications, and finally made known their determination to proceed to Nashville immediately. They were soon ready and started, when upon consultation with the other officers, Col. Baird determined to send after and detain them. Col. Watkins, of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry, went in pursuit of, and having overtaken them, urged them to remain during the night, as it might be dangerous for them to travel at night, they might fall into the hands of the rebels. They replied that they had no fears in that quarter, but upon Colonel Watkins insisting on their remaining they assented, and returned with him to his tent. After a few moments' conversation, Col. Watkins withdrew from the tent and left them alone, calling a guard to see that they did not escape. Subsequently they were taken to the headquarters of Col. Baird, and subjected to a rigid cross examination. Their papers were scrutinized, and inquiries made of Gen. Rosecrans touching them. The General replied promptly, that they were spies, perhaps, and ordered a court martial to ascertain the facts. Put to the test, they confessed that they were officers in the rebel army. Orton admitted in the hazardous enterprise knowing the consequences of detection—consequences which he was ready to meet, but made a touching appeal in behalf of Dunlap, his Adjutant, whom he had induced to share his fortunes. They were convicted and hung as stated by us yesterday. They met their fate in the coolest and most courageous manner, embracing each other just before the fatal drop. The Adjutant died without a struggle—the Colonel died hard, writhing apparently in agony, at one time seizing the rope with his hands and attempting to pull himself up.

Orton wrote letters to his wife and several others. He claimed to be a kinsman of Gen. R. E. Lee of the rebel army, and said to have been chief of artillery on Bragg's staff. Col. Watkins recollected him. He had a small book, cavalry tactics, in which he kept the forged papers. Upon one of its lids was pasted a piece of white paper, on which was written Lawrence W. Orton, Colonel Confederate Cavalry. This was torn off and beneath it was found written on another wrapper, Lawrence W. Orton, United States Army. He was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and wrote his name then L. Orton Williams.

**FOR SALE.**  
A FARM of 200 acres, well improved.—For full description and terms, apply to W. H. THORNTON, Real Estate Agent.

June 18, 1863.

**NOTICE.**  
W. E. the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Richard S. Tennant, deceased, hereby give notice that they will sell at private sale, the farm known as the Tennant farm, near Greenfield, consisting of 240 acres and particularly described as follows: The east half of the south-east quarter of section 27, town 14, range 4; the west half of the south-east quarter of section 28, town 14, range 4; and the east half of the north-east quarter of section 34, town 14, range 4, containing 80 acres. Terms of sale can be ascertained by calling on either of the undersigned.

JOHN S. TENNANT, Executors.  
Greencastle, June 14, '63.

**Administrators' Sale.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrators of the estate of John W. Snyder, deceased, will sell at private sale, on or after

The 20th day of July, A. D. 1863, the following described real estate, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, to-wit: Lots Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32 in the town of Finchester, in said county, the following terms to wit: One-half of the purchase money to be due on or before the 25th of December next, and the other half due on or before the 1st of May, next; the purchaser or purchasers excepted—no interest on said purchase money, with approved security, waiting valuation and appraisal laws.

JORDAN GRIDER, Administrator.  
WILLIAMSON & DODD, Attorneys for Adm'r.  
June 13, 1863—31.

**Administrators' Sale.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of William S. Farrow, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, in Franklin township, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, on

The 20th day of July, A. D. 1863, between the legal hours of said day, the following described real estate of said deceased, in said county, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section thirty-one, in township sixteen, north of range four, containing thirty-four and 100 acres, excepting thirty-four and 100 acres assigned to the widow of said deceased—to-wit: Evelyn Farrow, bearing 125 63-100 acres; and also the fractional south-west quarter of said section thirty-one, containing 56 57-100 acres; also the north-east quarter of section thirty-six, in township sixteen, north of range five, west, excepting the grave yard in the south-west corner of the east half of said quarter, leaving about 156 acres; also the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of said section twenty-six, in township sixteen, north of range six, west, containing 40 acres, upon the following terms, to-wit: One-half of the purchase money to be due and payable on or before the 25th day of December, A. D. 1863, and the other half in one year from the day of said sale, the purchaser or purchasers excepted—no interest on said purchase money, with good security, waiting valuation and appraisal laws; and that said lands will be sold in such tracts or parcels as shall, in the discretion of said Administrators, be best for the advantage of said estate.

JAMES F. DARNALL, Administrators.  
WILLIAMSON & DODD, Attorneys for Adm'rs.  
June 13, 1863—31.

**Proclamation by the President, Calling for 100,000 Six Months Men.**  
WASHINGTON, June 15.—By the President of the United States of America:

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
Whereas, The armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make roads into the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional militia force for the service of the United States, now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100,000 Militia from the States following, to-wit:

From the State of Maryland 10,000.  
From the State of Pennsylvania, 60,000.  
From the State of Ohio, 30,000.  
From the State of Western Virginia, 10,000.

The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged. To be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportion, which will be made known through the War Department; which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous.—These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service and such orders as may hereafter be issued.

The States aforesaid, will be respectively credited under the Enrollment Act, for all military service rendered under this Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of June, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th. [Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By order of the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The board of commissioners of Morgan county have ordered the payment of five thousand dollars to the Governor of Indiana out of the treasury of that county, from any unappropriated funds therein, for the purpose of granting relief to wounded soldiers of the State of Indiana engaged in the present war for the suppression of the rebellion.

**ENROLLMENT.**—We learn from Col. Baker (says the Indianapolis Gazette) that the Enrollment is in fair progress throughout the State. Each Congressional district is divided into county districts, and those again into Township districts so that the whole is so expedited that in about a month the entire enrollment will be made out. A few mistakes occur at first, but those are soon remedied and all works smoothly now.

It is ascertained through a trustworthy channel that at least one of the interviews with official personages which Fernando Wood enjoyed at Washington, on Friday, he declared, not a little to the surprise of his hearers, that he was supporting the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war by all legitimate means, and proceeded to define what he considered those legitimate means to be.

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June 18, 1863.

**NOTICE.**  
W. E. the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Richard S. Tennant, deceased, hereby give notice that they will sell at private sale, the farm known as the Tennant farm, near Greenfield, consisting of 240 acres and particularly described as follows: The east half of the south-east quarter of section 27, town 14, range 4; the west half of the south-east quarter of section 28, town 14, range 4; and the east half of the north-east quarter of section 34, town 14, range 4, containing 80 acres. Terms of sale can be ascertained by calling on either of the undersigned.

JOHN S. TENNANT, Executors.  
Greencastle, June 14, '63.

**Administrators' Sale.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrators of the estate of John W. Snyder, deceased, will sell at private sale, on or after

The 20th day of July, A. D. 1863, the following described real estate, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, to-wit: Lots Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32 in the town of Finchester, in said county, the following terms to wit: One-half of the purchase money to be due on or before the 25th of December next, and the other half due on or before the 1st of May, next; the purchaser or purchasers excepted—no interest on said purchase money, with approved security, waiting valuation and appraisal laws.

JORDAN GRIDER, Administrator.  
WILLIAMSON & DODD, Attorneys for Adm'r.  
June 13, 1863—31.

**Administrators' Sale.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of William S. Farrow, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, in Franklin township, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, on

The 20th day of July, A. D. 1863, between the legal hours of said day, the following described real estate of said deceased, in said county, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section thirty-one, in township sixteen, north of range four, containing thirty-four and 100 acres, excepting thirty-four and 100 acres assigned to the widow of said deceased—to-wit: Evelyn Farrow, bearing 125 63-100 acres; and also the fractional south-west quarter of said section thirty-one, containing 56 57-100 acres; also the north-east quarter of section thirty-six, in township sixteen, north of range five, west, excepting the grave yard in the south-west corner of the east half of said quarter, leaving about 156 acres; also the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of said section twenty-six, in township sixteen, north of range six, west, containing 40 acres, upon the following terms, to-wit: One-half of the purchase money to be due and payable on or before the 25th day of December, A. D. 1863, and the other half in one year from the day of said sale, the purchaser or purchasers excepted—no interest on said purchase money, with good security, waiting valuation and appraisal laws; and that said lands will be sold in such tracts or parcels as shall, in the discretion of said Administrators, be best for the advantage of said estate.

JAMES F. DARNALL, Administrators.  
WILLIAMSON & DODD, Attorneys for Adm'rs.  
June 13, 1863—31.



# Local Matters.

## GREENCASTLE TIME-TABLE.

**L. N. A. & C. RAILROAD.**  
Going North: 11:55 a. m. 1:15 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 10:15 p. m.  
Going South: 11:55 a. m. 1:15 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 10:15 p. m.

**TERRE-HAUTE & INDIAN RAILROAD.**  
Going East: 11:55 a. m. 1:15 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 10:15 p. m.  
Going West: 11:55 a. m. 1:15 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 10:15 p. m.

**Trains Stop at Following:**  
2nd East and West at all stations.  
1st East at St. Louis, Kansas, Rockville, Junction, Greenfield, Fillmore, Clayton, Carversburg and Pleasant d.

**3rd East at:** St. Louis, Kansas, Rockville, Junction, Greenfield, Fillmore, Clayton, Carversburg and Pleasant d.

**1st West at:** Pleasant d., Carversburg, Clayton, Rockville, Junction, Greenfield, Kansas, St. Louis.

**2nd West at:** Pleasant d., Carversburg, Clayton, Rockville, Junction, Greenfield, Kansas, St. Louis.

**Enrolling Officers of Putnam County.**  
Greencastle township, J. A. Matson, Jr.; Monroe township, H. T. Craig; Franklin township, B. F. Wasson; Jackson township, Capt. A. J. Hawn; Floyd township, A. Wright, Esq.; Marion township, James Sill, Esq.; Jefferson township, M. B. Scott, Esq.; Mill Creek township, W. F. Humphrey; Cloverdale township, P. Davis; Warren township, Capt. T. Nance; Washington township, P. Wright; Madison township, Joseph Siddens; Clinton township, James Crawford; Russell township, Wm. A. Fordyce.

A young man by the name of Gibson was arrested on the streets of Greencastle on Saturday and fined five or six dollars and costs of suit for carrying concealed weapons. The carrying of concealed weapons is a flagrant violation of the State law and should be summarily dealt with by the officers thereof.

More of the effects of carrying weapons were illustrated in Floyd township on Sunday last. A young man had a revolver about his person. His sister attempted to take it away from him. In doing so, a shot was accidentally lodged in the leg of the young man, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound, which bled profusely.

**Resistance to the Draft.**  
As was feared the Knights of the Golden Circle in this county have within the past week, manifested in the most unmistakable manner their opposition to the Government by opposing the enrollment of the militia.

**MARION TOWNSHIP.**—On Sunday night last, an armed force of from forty to fifty persons in disguise called at the house of James Sill, the enrolling commissioner of Marion township, and demanded the enrolling book. Mr. Sill finally gave them what appeared to be the list which he had just taken, but which were in fact the enrollment lists of 1862, copies of which he had kept—A young man by the name of Lawson Fry, whilst leaving the house of Mr. Sill was fired at by one of the party and seriously wounded in the shoulder, disabling him for life, if not eventually causing his death. Gen. Mansfield visited Fillmore and the immediate neighborhood on Tuesday for the purpose of enquiring into these violations as well as to consult with the leading officers of all parties in reference to this outrage upon the law of the land.

**JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.**—The house of Mr. Scott in Jefferson township, who is also an enrolling commissioner for said township, was visited by about fifty persons, with faces blacked, about the same time of night, and his enrollment papers demanded. Finding resistance against so large a force useless, Mr. Scott gave up the papers to the cowardly mob, which were doubtless destroyed.

**MADISON TOWNSHIP.**—In Madison township, Joseph Siddens, the enrolling commissioner, has been threatened by four men, who represented themselves as a committee, that if he continued the enrollment that he would find himself a dead man before he got through.

**IN CLOVERDALE TOWNSHIP** the books of the enrolling officer (Mr. Davis) were stolen.

**THE DIFFICULTIES IN MONROE.**—Mr. Brown, I send you enclosed a copy "verbalum et scriptum" of a letter picked up in H. T. Craig's door yard this morning.

"We the undersigned will give you our advice. You for you own good and if you don't lay aside the enrolling your life will be taken before tomorrow night and you had better take our advice as friends, we don't expect interrupt you but we have heard men a vengeance against you they say you had better stay at home and you had better take our advice and stay at home."

Mr. Craig commenced enrolling this morning regardless of the above advice. Several refused to give their names.—This evening a committee, the foreman of which was our County Surveyor, H. Randall, waited upon Mr. Craig, and requested that he should cease enrolling at the peril of his life.

**Union.**  
Bainbridge, June 15th, 1863.

These are about the only disturbances of a serious nature—and they are enough to disgrace the county) which have occurred. We are sorry that thoughtless individuals have been thus led astray, for their punishment is certain—their doom inevitable. The nature of their offence is a serious one—and the offenders will be promptly and severely dealt with.

# Weather.

The weather during the past day or two has been exceeding hot, the thermometer being as high as 100 degrees in the shade—blood heat!

The ladies' festival at this place last week for the benefit of soldiers, was entirely successful. Some three hundred dollars were thus raised.

The work of tearing down the "old Lynch property," on the East side of the Square, preparatory to erecting new buildings, commenced last week in good earnest. The brick building, long known as the "Lynch tavern," is now lumbered with the things that were, as are several other buildings contiguous thereto. A substantial brick block will be put up immediately in lieu of the old dilapidated buildings.

**THE "KNIGHTS" DISPLAYING THEIR VALOR.**—We learn that on Tuesday night last as a party of paroled soldiers belonging to the 51st Indiana Volunteers, were returning home from a party given at the house of a farmer living in the vicinity of Carversburg, in this county, several shots were fired at them by persons concealed in the darkness of the evening. Several ladies were in company with the soldiers, but fortunately no one was wounded. These "midnight gentry" let no opportunity pass to vent their spleen and vindictiveness toward those who are engaged in rescuing the Government from the hands of traitors.

Another train of rebel prisoners passed over the Terre Haute road on Saturday, the 13th. The Indianapolis Journal says of them:—

"A train of rebel prisoners reached this city on Saturday afternoon from Alton, Ill., via the Terre Haute railroad. They numbered about 1,100, and among them about 100 officers. These prisoners were taken to Camp Morton, where they remained yesterday, and were transferred to the East last night, going by way of Columbus, Ohio. It is said their destination is Fort Delaware."

**Banner Receipts.**

I. T. James, \$1.00  
Capt. S. P. Jones, 1.00  
Mrs. Maggie Smith, 2.00  
William Tenth, 2.00  
Allen G. Paris, 1.25

**MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED,** to Griffin B. Jones and Elizabeth R. Davis, on the 11th of June.

**DECEASED.**—William Horn, after a brief illness, departed this life on the 8th of June, 1863. Charles, a little son, and an infant, aged 15 months, of J. O. and Ann Rockwell, departed this life, the former on the 8th and the latter on the 9th of June, 1863, of scarlet fever.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.**  
During the week ending June 13th, 1863, Henry Kessler to Catherine Kessler, three-fourths of an acre in Greencastle township, for \$30.  
Henry L. Roach to A. D. Butler, interest in 16-99-1-0 acres in Russell township, for \$24.00.  
Thomas Kennedy to Higgins Lane, 89 acres in Monroe township, for \$1,400.  
John H. Pierce to Joseph W. Pierce, undivided 1/2 of 1/4 acre of land in Cloverdale township, for \$2.50.  
Tucker W. Williamson to Wesley Bowen, 80 acres in Marion township, for \$250.37.  
Quelcham.  
H. C. Dickinson to Elijah Graham, 80 acres in Franklin township, for \$1,300.  
William Aldridge to William Allen, 21 acres in Marion township, for \$425.  
John H. Sacket to Alonzo Sacket, 21 acres in Cloverdale, for \$200.  
John Crow to John Swarts, 80 acres in Cloverdale township, for \$700.  
Joseph W. Pierce to John H. Pierce, 1/2 of part of lot 3 in East Cloverdale, for \$275.

**THE MARKETS.**  
NEW YORK, June 15.  
Flour better, at \$5.00 for Extra; \$5.00 for 1st; \$5.00 for 2nd; \$5.00 for 3rd; \$5.00 for 4th; \$5.00 for 5th; \$5.00 for 6th; \$5.00 for 7th; \$5.00 for 8th; \$5.00 for 9th; \$5.00 for 10th; \$5.00 for 11th; \$5.00 for 12th; \$5.00 for 13th; \$5.00 for 14th; \$5.00 for 15th; \$5.00 for 16th; \$5.00 for 17th; \$5.00 for 18th; \$5.00 for 19th; \$5.00 for 20th; \$5.00 for 21st; \$5.00 for 22nd; \$5.00 for 23rd; \$5.00 for 24th; \$5.00 for 25th; \$5.00 for 26th; \$5.00 for 27th; \$5.00 for 28th; \$5.00 for 29th; \$5.00 for 30th; \$5.00 for 31st; \$5.00 for 32nd; \$5.00 for 33rd; \$5.00 for 34th; \$5.00 for 35th; \$5.00 for 36th; \$5.00 for 37th; \$5.00 for 38th; \$5.00 for 39th; \$5.00 for 40th; \$5.00 for 41st; \$5.00 for 42nd; \$5.00 for 43rd; \$5.00 for 44th; \$5.00 for 45th; \$5.00 for 46th; \$5.00 for 47th; \$5.00 for 48th; \$5.00 for 49th; \$5.00 for 50th; \$5.00 for 51st; \$5.00 for 52nd; \$5.00 for 53rd; \$5.00 for 54th; \$5.00 for 55th; \$5.00 for 56th; \$5.00 for 57th; \$5.00 for 58th; 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# The Scrap Book.

EDITED BY LOCKE LINDEN.

IT NEVER COMES AGAIN.

There are gains for all our losses.  
There are gains for all our pains;  
But when youth, the dream, departs,  
It takes something from our hearts,  
And it never comes again.

We are stronger, we are better,  
Under manhood's sternest reign;  
Still we feel that something sweet  
Follows you with flying feet,  
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,  
And we sigh for it in vain;  
We behold it every where,  
On the earth and in the air,  
But it never comes again.

## A Good Story.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers of New York city, tells a good story of a pious sister connected with his church, in New Jersey, where he was stationed a few years ago. This good sister had a way of expressing herself in church, when anything suited her, by shouting at the top of her voice, "Glory to God! Hallelujah! &c., &c." Once she attended a Presbyterian church and the deacon gave her a seat near the pulpit. The minister commenced, and grew more eloquent as he proceeded. At last he said something that made the sister "feel good," and she shouted "Glory to God! Hallelujah! &c., &c." to the great astonishment of the congregation as well as the minister. The deacon approached and told her that such actions were not allowed there, but she took no notice of him, or what he said, but was all attention to what the "man of God" was proclaiming; and as he proceeded he waxed warmer, and the sister gave another shout at the top of her voice, "Glory to God! Hallelujah! &c., &c." which disconcerted the minister, and he looked after the deacon, who came and told the sister that if she did not stop he would remove her from the house. He took his seat beside her, and the divine continued for a short time, when another "Glory to God! Hallelujah! &c., &c." from the pious sister startled all in their seats. The worthy deacon took hold of her to put her out, but she straightened herself out, and would not budge; so he called the other deacon to his assistance, and they made a chair of their arms and set the sister thereon, and started for the door. When about half way up the middle aisle she threw up her arms and shouted, "Glory to God! I am more honored than my master. He was carried by one ass while I have two!" It is needless to say that the worthy deacons dropped their load; and likewise dropped into their seats.

## Dumas' Pedigree.

An inquisitive foreigner, who had been introduced to Alexander Dumas, commenced questioning him upon his origin. "You are a quadroon, M. Dumas?" began the inquisitor. "I am, sir," replied Dumas, quietly, who never makes any attempt to conceal his pedigree. "And your father?" pursued his inquiring friend. "Was a mulatto," responded Monte Cristo. "And your grandfather?" "Was a negro," replied Dumas, beginning to lose his patience. "Ah! And may I inquire what your great-grandfather was?" "An ape, sir," exploded Dumas, with a fierce gesture that made his tormentor recoil; "an ape, sir; my pedigree commences where yours ends."

"Smoked." We have a little six-year-old at home, who is noted among his friends and acquaintances for his original and precocious sayings.

The other day he broke out very abruptly with—

"Father, what makes negroes black?" Father tried to explain the supposed reasons to suit his comprehension, and in the course of his remarks said that they were descendants of Ham, one of the sons of Noah. George pondered awhile, and at last brightening up he said, very gravely—

"Was it smoked ham, father?"

SLEEPY PLACES.—A clergyman from a neighboring parish, and one of his elderly parishioners, were walking home from church one icy day last winter, when the old gentleman slipped, and fell flat on his back. The minister looked at him one moment, and, being assured that he was not much hurt, said to him, "Friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and said, "I see they do; but I can't.—Providence Post."

RESIGNATION.—The president of a certain college was getting too old to fill his chair with the greatest advantage to the institution; but the old gentleman held on—nothing would induce him to resign; so, at a college assembly, a wag gave the following toast:—"President—endowed with every virtue but that of resignation!"

MOVING THE CAPITAL.—An amusing scene in the Legislature of Pennsylvania occurred on a motion to remove the capital of the State from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. A matter-of-fact member from the rural districts, who had heard of the great facilities with which brick houses are moved from one part of the city to another, and who had not the least idea that anything but moving the State House was in contemplation, rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the motion, but I don't see how on air you are going to get it over the river."

An officer expressed the wish to Mr. Stanton to be appointed to command the body guard of some general. The Secretary replied—

"Sir, General Halleck tells me that the only body guard he ever had was a terrier puppy."

"When do you think the world will come to an end?" asked a German. "O, probably in about three months," answered the joker.

"O, yes, I have no care for dat," exclaimed Hans with a smile of satisfaction: "I pe going to Buffalo dis spring."

"Sir," said one of the Barbary Shore tars to a crusty old captain: "did you ever know coffee to hurt any one?"

"Yes you fool you," was the response. "I knew a bag full to fall on a man's head once and kill him."

# GREENCASTLE

FOUNDRY

MASSACHUSETTS

THE

Mississippi Opened!

and so is the

NEW YORK

STORE.

Slavens & Buskirk

HAVING purchased the entire STOCK

of GOODS, owned by E. T. Keightley, will

continue business at the old stand, where you

will find everything

Suited to the Wants of the People.

STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

consisting of Domestic Drills, Prints, rich

Fancy Dress Goods, &c., &c., with the largest

STOCK

OF

CLOTHING

ever brought to this market, and at low prices.

PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, at the

highest market price. Our terms are

CASH,

which enables us to sell as cheap as the cheap-

est. Call at No. 5 Thornburgh's Block, when

you want cheap goods and a high price for

your produce. SLAVENS & BUSKIRK.

Greencastle, Feb. 25th, 1863.

READ AND DIGEST!

RECEIVED from DORSEY & ANDERSON the

amount annexed to our names, in Script

Dividends, as our share of the profits on our

insurance for the year 1861:

T. W. Williamson, \$ 8 00

L. Knissner, " 4 00

P. Buck & Brother, " 15 00

D. L. Southard, " 15 00

J. R. M. Allen, " 3 00

E. D. Anderson, " 6 00

Levi Cohn, " 3 00

R. S. Dorsey, " 5 00

Remember to insure your property in the

Security Insurance Company, as it pays the

policy holder Three Tenths of the profits.

Feb. 18. DORSEY & ANDERSON.

PIANOS!

I am now receiving a full assortment of

PETERS, WEBB & CO.,

OVERSTRUNG NEW GALE

PIANOS. Those who want a

No. 1 Instrument

For a

Christmas and New Years Present

would do well to call and see my PIANOS—

before purchasing elsewhere, as I do not intend

to be undersold by any one. I have also

SHEET MUSIC,

and Italian Guitar, and Violin Strings

Rooms—East-side of the Public Square,

Greencastle, Ind. T. J. JOHNSON

Dec. 18th 1862.

Frost's Liniment

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Frost's Liniment

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Bruises, Old Sores, Weak-

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Frost's Liniment is the

Farmer's Remedy.

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Read the following:

Shelby Co., Ills., Feb. 22, 1862.

Dr. Frost, Dear Sir: I

have just cured a bad case

of Fistula on a horse of

mine, with one bottle of

your excellent Liniment.

G. W. SCARBAUGH.

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Also by all Druggists

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Music! Music!

Just Opened!

THREE OF

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MAGNIFICENT

PIANO FORTES

INCLUDING ONE FULL CARVED

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instruments, which are of the highest

quality, and at low prices. My motto is "quick turns

and small profits."

W. H. THORNBURG,

May 13-1863 3rd p.

Morton, Ind.

FOR SALE—A large Farm, well situated;

one of the best; all enclosed and in grass

and good cultivation; houses and out houses,

orchards of selected bearing fruit, plenty of

strawberry, running water, barns, car-

riage house and wood house, near Rail Road.

The farm is susceptible of division if need

sary. For description and terms apply to

W. H. THORNBURG,

March 18, 1863. Real Estate Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame House with

eight rooms and kitchen, cellar, out houses,

fruit and shrubbery, eligibly situated, good

well and cistern, good neighborhood, with

not less than 1/2 of an acre. Terms easy.—

Apply to W. H. THORNBURG,

March 18, 1863. Real Estate Agent.

# NEWS FROM VICKSBURG!

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